The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BEGGAR WOMAN.

Why sounds the plaint of Misery in the street,
One gentle bosom only heaves a sigh;
Unheeding As'rine from mo and passes by!
'Tis false, the miscreant thinks—'tis all deceit.

The wily trader, wrapp'd in schemes of lore
Reeds not the groan lengthening rising on the air;
While Greatness stoops, not from his seat secure,
To view affliction he will never share.

Woman of Want, thy hand is stretch'd in vain—
Pity from that cold heart thou canst not strain;
Vain tears bedew thy sorrow-wasted cheek;
Fear'd from thy famish'd babe, the fearful shriek
Is nothing—sight like thine, to woe begone,
Should not be seen—nor heard thy piteous moan,
Where Pomp, luxurious Ease, and purple Pride,
And Mirth, carous'd on downy beds reside.

Spoil not the poor and thoughtless merriment;
Go, hug thy griefs at home and starve content. J. R.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MAD HELEN.—A TALE.

Dark is the forest—the wild-winds are howling,
And the mask'd sky is riv'd by the lightnings bright glare;
The beasts of the woods now fiercely are prowling,
And wails to the wretched the knell of despair;
Who is it that now thro' the forest doth roam,
Unfriended—unsheltor'd, and far from her home!

'Tis Helen! mad Helen! that wanders forlorn;
She flies from mankind, and the forest doth seek;
I know her, when fair, like the rose of the morn,
The hue of felicity bloom'd on her cheek;
But now she is wretched—the rosate bed
Is deserted by health, and her reason has fled.

She once dwelt in peace, beneath Ivory's dome,
And the temple of virtue was built in her breast;
Her progenitor was ever a cheer to her home,
And all the young inmates of Helen caress'd;
But, ah! in her bosom the shrine hath been razed,
And Helen now wanders heart-broken and crazed.

She loved—and she thought that her ardent affection
Was placed on a being as virtuous as fair,
And beguil'd by his vows, left her sire's protection,
Alas! to be hurl'd in the depths of despair!
The wrath that had won her from parent and home,
Destroyed, and then left her in anguish to roam.

Poor Helen! the babe she now bears in her arms
She adores—for 'tis all that is dear to her now;
For the infant alone has she any charms,
And she weeps as she kisses its infant brow:
Poor babe! now around thee the tempest blows wild,
Yet unconsciously slumbers the innocent child.

Now she speaks, and addresses her language to Heaven,
And she says "Oh! thou awful and storm-clouded sky,
Disperse the dark clouds, ere the babe to me given,
Assail'd by the tempest so rudely, shall die;
And, oh! if stern death should compel us to part,
Twill burst the last chord of my desolate heart.

"Sleep on, my poor infant—I round thee will twine
My arms, and my mantle shall cover thy head;
Cling to me, as ivy doth cling to the vine,
Until we together shall sleep with the dead.
I love thee, my babe. When this wild-storm shall cease,
I'll sail with thee, sweet, to the haven of peace!

"Tis far, far away and the journey is long
Yet I'll carry thee there as you sleep on my breast.
Wake not yet, my darling I'll sing thee the song
I love wildly to extol, and win thee to rest.
Hush! hush! thou rude winds, else my babe cannot hear,
And my song is intended alone for *his* ear."

HELEN'S SONG.

"Sleep! darling—dearest boy!
When the storm is wildly roaring,
And the rain from Heaven is pouring,
My only earthly joy,
I'll watch o'er thee;
When the moon thro' Heaven is sailing,
And the pensive night-bird wailing
Her sweet notes like me,
Thou shalt be sheltered in my breast;
My dearest boy, rest, rest—oh! rest.

"Slumber, dear—thou can'st not know
Thy mother's pain—thy mother's woe,
Nor one her tears, how fast they flow
My babe for thee!
Nor can it thou hear
How to thine ear
The wild-winds howl,
And fierce beasts prowl
Around us When my soul was light
And young, their howlings could affright;
But oh! my days of joy are o'er;
They howl—but, sweet, they fright no more!
But now, my babe, the storm-clouds break—
The tempest's o'er—then wake—oh, wake!

"Yes now my darling, the tempest dies,
And the bright moon begins to peep;
Open, my babe, thy laughing eyes,
That now are closed in sleep!
What! wilt thou not open them sweet, on me,
Who knows no joy save to look on thee!

But I will kiss thee and then thou'lt rove
Thy beautiful eyes on me;
Thy lips are cold!—oh! my brain doth burn!
What woe now doth fate decree!
My babe—my darling babe, awake!
Or else my vital chord will break!

"He wakes not—hears not—God! he's dead!
With the storm hath my infant died;
With the tempest-spirit his soul has fled,
And on fleeting clouds doth ride!
Oh! bring him back to my bursting heart,
For oft have I sworn that we ne'er could part.

"Above, above now I see his face—
He smiles—oh! that overly smile,
In which such virtue I now can trace,
Free free from deceit or guile
He beckons me now from my lowest home:
My boy, my darling boy, I come!"

And now the clambers that rocky height,
And she cries, "I am near thee now:
On that rising cloud I will take my flight
From this mountain's rugged brow!"
And now the springs from her lowest home,
And she cries, "My boy, to thee now I come!"

She falls—mother and babe now lie
In the forest, unbur'd and cold!
Oh! who could list with a tearless eye
To their fate, when it shall be told!
To make a grave, kind virgin, say,
In which together they shall be laid.

And now farewell!—the last sad rite
To Helen we now have paid;
With her babe, by the night-queen's silver light,
In her forest-grave she is laid!
That willow marks the lowly bed,
Where sleeps Mad Helen with the dead. SELIM.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A VISION.

CHAPTER 2.

1. Afterwards I beheld and lo! he departed toward the North, uttering blasphemies, and as he went, he oftentimes looked back, and reviled the youth, when on a sudden he stumbled and fell into a deep ditch, and was no more seen.

2. Then cried I in the bitterness of sorrow, Alas! my Brother!

3. Again, lifting up mine eyes, I saw that the youth began to instruct the well disposed sojourner concerning the precious things, and I hastened to draw yet nearer, and made obeisance, and entreated that I also might know these things.

4. And the messenger took me by the right hand, and said, come and see.

5. And he shewed unto us, how that in every of the outer jewels, at the inner surface thereof, were numerous little pins of divers length and thickness, and that these were fitly joined into so many diverse holes in the outer surface of each one that was more inward; and thus it was throughout, even to the third or inmost layer.

6. And we looked earnestly, and lightnings seemed to proceed from the midst; and played amongst the jewels, even to the uttermost parts thereof with diverse lustre, yet withal so harmonious as to seem one Light.

7. And we enquired whence these lightnings issued? And the youth answered, ye shall know in due season.

8. Now whilst I attentively beheld, my heart burned within me and I feared, and in a low voice confessed unto the sojourner my state, thus and thus; and the sojourner said, even so is it with me.

9. Then spake the youth, fear not, for I know that ye both are troubled but this must needs be; hereby your understandings shall be opened. Be therefore patient, for this burning consumeth only the veil spread over your understanding. Afterward it shall shed itself abroad within you, and then shall it be your life, and ye shall delight in the warmth thereof and in the brightness thereof.

10. And so it was, that as in obedience we patiently endured the burning, that which he foretold came to pass within us, and we shouted as with one accord for joy.

11. Then the messenger embraced us, and kissed us, and his breath was as the fragrance of the Rose of Sharon, and he said, Hail, my brethren, to you all things shall be made manifest.

12. We looked yet more attentively, and behold! among the jewels were images of all things that were in the heavens or in the earth or in the waters under the earth. And the images of the sun and of the moon and of the hosts of stars, were very glorious to behold.

13. But the innermost had celestial representations, such as the language of men cannot declare, neither the outward ear of man receive.

14. And over all the innermost jewels shone a light sevenfold brighter than the light of the sun at noon day.

15. Then enquired I, as at the first: Whence itself forth this glory? And the messenger answered, Now shall your eyes behold the fountain whence it proceedeth, for now are your eyes prepared.

16. And he reversed the Casket, and presenting unto us severally a glass, he removed a secret veil from the back of the Casket, and commanded us to look therethrough: then returned he to the mountain.

17. And lo! one like unto a Man, standing in Glory too dazzling to behold and live, clothed from the head to the foot, in raiment whiter than snow: and from Him, issued forth, at all points, the rays and beams of Glory which illuminated all these things.

18. And we looked yet again, and now the ordering of the Jewels, from the midst even unto the uttermost parts, was after the exact measure and similitude of a Man, that is, of an Angel.

19. Now let him that is wise understand the vision; as for him who lacketh knowledge, the Gate of Wisdom is opposite his own house, thither let him repair in humble silence, desirous to be instructed, and verily his reward shall be ample, and his joy shall be full.

SHALLUM, *the Scribe.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Sermon delivered by Priscilla Hunt, at New Bedford, 4th mo. 15th, 1824.

"The zeal of thine house hath eaten thee up. Where are the wise men? Where are the counsellors of Israel? Are they on the house-top, or have they fled to the mountain? Call home my people, saith *the Lord*; they have departed from *my counsel*; they have risen in judment one against another; they have forsaken the living God—have hewn unto themselves broken cisterns, that can hold no water. There has been a departure in those who stood as at the helm of government. Had truth been at the helm, you would not now be in your present state of confusion; you have gone forth in your own will, to do the work of the Lord—you have run before your guide—you have called Lord, Lord, when you had no command.—You have assumed the seat of Judgment—in your own wills you have suffered wrath and fierce contention to arise amongst you—you have poured out boiling water on the heads of the brethren, and called it the waters of life. My soul is bowed within me, and woe is me if I deliver not this message. The voice of it, to my mind, is as children pouring boiling water upon one another's heads, and each dipping from the same fountain. For want of true judgment my people lay slain on the right and on the left; and if you cease not to act in this spirit, the people will be scattered till not one shall be left in this Meeting, of the name of a Friend." ——

——— She then went on to describe the state of the Meeting, and said, "You have looked at one another till your own image was reflected as in a vapour, and the evil which is in yourselves, you have attributed to a brother: if we only rightly examine ourselves, what appears like a mountain in another, will be little more than a moth-hill. The door of mercy is still open, and the language is, this day, 'Come home, come home, and you shall be favoured again to drink of that living stream, which will quench the spirit of contention within you, until self is cast out.' The pure principle of truth and love cannot reign—it is *self* that strives to have the ascendancy and wishes to be thought great. While the true follower of God is humble, esteems himself as the least, and as a servant. When man sees his heart as it really is, and this the light of truth will show him, he finds enough to do there without condemning a brother. If a man be wise, he will be careful to have the beam removed out of his own eye before he attempts to cast the mote out of his brother's, for while he is in error himself he cannot point out the right way to others. Therefore, I entreat you, beloveds, to take this home into the secret chambers of your hearts; there will be room enough to apply it there—my not it belongs to a brother, but each take it to themselves. Of our Blessed Lord it was said in his humiliation, his judgment was taken away. When all that is of the creature is humble, we feel no disposition to judge one another. What was the language of Jesus, when he was reviled, persecuted and nailed to the cross, and this too by the high priests and rulers of the people?—'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' I believe, from present impressions, that there are those within the sound of my voice, whose hands hang down upon their loins—whose mouths are bowed in the dust—who are willing to be counted as nothing amongst men, if they can but stand firm in their obedience to God. To those I may say, you must be numbered with the transgressor, and condemned with thieves; you must bear reproach and the finger of scorn, and you may enter a state comparable to that of being entombed, or as dead, your usefulness amongst men may appear to be at an end. But the ministering angel will appear, and the stone will be rolled from the mouth of the sepulchre, and you shall rise in glory and sit as at his right hand in the kingdom. But it appears to me the numbers of those are very small" In the course of her testimony, in the foregoing passage, she alluded to the death and burial of Jesus—his resurrection and glorification; and drew a parallel between that and the state she was describing. "I know nothing of you but from my feelings; I am a stranger in a strange land, and I often have to feel that I am alone, and among a strange people. I feel sensible that I am rejected by some amongst you, and those too of high profession; but I am delivered from the fear of man, and in the love of God, my heart salutes you all. I know that I love you, and I know that I love God; and in that feeling I can rest unmoved. The frowns and scoffs of men, their flattery or their praise, are all nothing to the soul that is united and centred in God—that depends upon him alone. But I entreat you, beloveds, for your own sakes, not to despise the message this day delivered to you, however weak the instrument; for those that despise the least servant of God, despise him; they that reject the message, reject him that sent it. The truly wise are ever ready to be instructed: the least amongst us may be made useful; we may learn wisdom from the mouth of a child; but the poor man who is unwilling to receive what is sent to him, and who always gives to others what was designed for himself, must ever remain poor;" and she again enforced the necessity of taking care of our own selves, and leaving others to take the same care of themselves. She quoted the instance where the disciple asked his master, 'What shall this man do?' Jesus said unto him, 'If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Follow thou me!' If the master will that one servant tarry while he commands another to go forward, what is that to us; we have only to attend to the command given to ourselves: the reproof given by Jesus in that day, is equally applicable now. There are among you those who have departed from the principle of truth till it has become almost extinct within them; these are endeavouring to bring all to one standard, and condemning those who do not walk in the way that they point out; but those will never bring one soul to God while they themselves continue in this dark state: those must return to the pure principle of truth; they must enter the valley of humiliation—self must be abased ere they can be accepted themselves, or be useful to others. Every crown must be cast down; every creaturely feeling must be laid low; and in that state of humiliation, the divinity will arise, and every aspiration of the soul will be, in the language of thy heart, 'not my will, but thine be done.' She then described, in beautiful terms, the love of God, and the love of the brethren attendant upon this state; and described this unity to be a cement that nothing could break or destroy. All who act up to this light and knowledge they profess, are accepted of God. We may see things differently, and yet be united in the love of God: we may not approve of all that a brother does, yet we may extend to him the arms of affection; though we may not have fellowship with all his ways, we cannot judge him, or condemn him—the soul that is filled with the love of God, cannot place a brother at a distance, nor feel the language, 'Pass me by, thou reprobate:' those who dwell in this pure love, cease from acting or desiring—those rest in peace—these, when reviled, revile not again: when smitten on one cheek, they will turn the other; like the great pattern of perfect obedience, they are dumb before their abusers. I view a small number who stand between the two extremes—who have not turned to the right hand or to the left—and the language of these is, 'Spare thy people, O, Lord, and give not thine heritage to reproach.' These she exhorted to keep their eyes single—to keep humble—'And by this shall ye know if ye are true disciples: if ye have love one towards another.'" And now my mind feels relieved, and I can take my farewell and final leave of you, which I now do, recommending, above all things, the love of God, and to be conformed to his will. Farewell, beloved Friends, I salute you in that love which knows no distinction of persons, even the love of God.

A LESSON.

One day, according to the rules of his office, the assistant librarian in the British Museum, attended through that grand magazine of curiosities, a party of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom except one lady, were highly pleased with what they saw: and readily would have been so, if this capricious fair one had not damped their gratification with such exclamations as these: "Oh! trumpery! come along; I see nothing worth looking at." This lady being the handsomest of the group, Mr. A. (who although an old bachelor, was a great admirer of beauty,) at first fixed upon her as his temporary favorite; but soon had reason to transfer his particular attention to another less handsome, but more amiable. On her continuing a similar strain of exclamations, attended with corresponding looks and demeanour, he turned towards her and said, "my sweet young lady, what pains you kindly take to prevent that fine face of yours from killing half the beaux in London!" And then directed his conversation explanatory of the different objects before them, to the rest of the party.

So much influence, however, had she over her companions, that, beaten as the round was to the worthy and instructive librarian, she caused him to finish it considerably sooner than was either pleasing to his mind, or convenient to the state and ponderosity of his body. While in the last room, just before he made his bow, addressing himself to her with that suavity of manner which was peculiar to him, he smilingly said—"Why, what a cross little puss you are! Nothing pleases you. Here are above ten thousand curious and valuable things brought at a vast expense from all parts of the world, and you turn up your nose at the whole of them. Do you think with these airs, that pretty face will ever get a husband?—Almost every day of my life, and especially when attending ladies through these rooms, I regret being an old bachelor: for I see so many charming, good tempered women, that I reproach myself for not trying to persuade one of them to bless me with her company. But I can't fall in love with you, and I'll honestly tell you, I shall pity the man that does, for I'm sure you'll plague him out of his life."

During this singular valedictory speech, (delivered with such pleasantry that even the reproved could not take offence at it,) the gentleman who was of the party looked now at the speaker then at the lady, with considerable emotion, but said nothing: when she called up no small portion of lightning into a fine pair of dark eyes, and some transient blushes of it into her cheeks, and then with her friends, (who affably wished their candid cicerone a good morning,) withdrew.

Somewhat more than a year afterwards, on going the same rounds again, our honest friend was particularly pleased with one lady of the party, and that one being the prettiest, he contrived, according to his wonted custom, to pay her the most particular attention. Respectfully inquisitive respecting every object which time allowed her to notice, she asked a number of questions; and he most willingly,

Taught the lovely fair one all he knew;

while in the most engaging manner, she drew the attention of her friends to many curiosities which they would otherwise have passed by unobserved. In short, as good Bishop Rundle says, she "being disposed to be pleased with every thing, every thing conspired to please her." Nor was less pleased her worthy and benevolent guide; who, while she was contemplating the beauties of nature, was contemplating, not only the charms of her person, but also those of her mind. At length "the wonder ended." He was about to make his best bow, when the fascinating fair one with an arch smile, (looking him rather askew in the face,) asked him if he remembered her? "No, madam," (said he) but shall not easily forget you." Then linking her arm with that of the gentleman who was of the party, she asked, in in the same engaging manner, whether he remembered him? To which he replied, "He thought he did; but the gentleman looked better than when he saw him before." "Now, sir," said she, "don't you recollect, in this very room, giving a lady, who was pleased with nothing, and displeased with every thing, a smart lecture for her caprice and ill temper?" "Yes, madam I do." "Well sir, I am that lady; or should rather say, I was; for you have been the means, in the hands of Divine Providence, of making me a totally different being to what I then was; and I am now come to thank you for it. Your half-in jest and half-in-earnest mode of reproof, caused me to know myself; and was of far more use than all that had been done in correcting a spoiled temper. After we had left you, continued she, I began to reflect seriously on the occurrence. "Goodness!" said I to myself: "if I appear thus to a stranger, how must I appear to my friends, especially to those destined to live constantly with me! You asked me, sir, if I ever expected to get a husband? I then had one—this gentleman, who was present at your just reproof; and I dare say he will join with me in thanking you for giving it so frankly and successfully."

The husband then cordially repeated his acknowledgment to him, for having been instrumental in contributing so largely to their mutual felicity—"a felicity," said he, "which, should any thing lead you sir, into the neighbourhood of ——, you will gratify extremely, both myself and my wife, if you will call and witness." Then leaving his address, and he and his lady shaking Mr. A. by the hand, they departed.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The communication which follows is not a supposible case wrought up by an excited imagination to shew the miseries of intemperance—it was sent for insertion by a gentleman who deals in matters of fact.

Mr. Editor—

The following facts related to me, a few weeks agone, by a high Sheriff in an adjoining state, it would seem confirm the remarks made in your last paper, respecting the *diseased appetite of persons habituated to strong drink.*

The Sheriff had a writ of attachment against a Mr. ———, of ———, with instructions to take property, and particularly a pair of oxen, owned by the debtor. He accordingly went to the house of Mr. ———, who was not at home. His wife, being enquired of, informed the Sheriff that her husband had sold the oxen a long time before, for provisions, which they had consumed, and that she had not had any meat in her house for six weeks, and that her family were then destitute of bread, or even a patatoe—the only article of provision in the house being a piece of cheese, which had been given to one of her children.—This drew the attention of the Sheriff to the family, which he found consisted of husband and wife, and seven children, the eldest of which, about twenty, went on crutches, one of his legs having perished. This son had learned to get out stuffs for chairs, and did much in that way towards maintaining the family. He had then on hand, prepared for market, a considerable quantity. These the Sheriff levied on, as he considered his duty required, and then went away for a team to remove them. At evening he returned to the house, prepared to take away the chair stuffs, when he found the father, Mr. ——, had returned home—*drunk.*

The children being now ready for bed, all huddled down together on a bunk, drawn out from under another bed, there being but two for the whole family, and these in the same room, there being but one room in the house, and that a log hut, the sides badly matched, and the smoke, curling up by the side of the log wall, found its way out by a hole through the roof, which in other places were not sufficiently tight to keep the weather from their children, who lay with their clothes on, and without any bed covering. *The poor mother did not know well how to spare the chair stuffs.* Her lame son was her dependence. She said he prepared some of his work some time before, and they sold it and bought some grain, and her husband took it to mill, and got it ground, but on his way home, he stopped at a Tavern, and stayed there and drank till the tavern keeper took the whole flour to satisfy his bill—and her husband came back without any thing to make bread for her children—*drunk!*

COLLECTANEA.

Sketches of several Indian Chiefs.

Major Ridge.—He is a full-blooded Cherokee. He neither speaks nor understands English. He possesses from nature a mind of the first order.—At home he enjoys a high reputation for talents as a chief and orator. In conversation he is fluent and facetious. He is distinguished for magnanimity and courage, and acquired much fame in the last war under Gen. Jackson. When he was informed of the contents of the address of the Georgia delegation to the President, he replied: "It is a very *hot* talk—I suppose it was intended for their people at home—they dont mean any thing else—*they* have too much sense to drive us away."

Major Lowry.—This is a very sensible man, and of a fine character. He is taciturn and prudent. He can read and write a little, and is deemed a genuine christian.

E. Ucke.—A young man of excellent parts.—He speaks and writes the English language well. Owing to his great exertion to do so, his style is somewhat turgid.

J. Ross.—A plain, unassuming person: a good English scholar: writes with ease and considerable force. He converses exceedingly well, and no one would suppose him to be any part Indian, from his appearance or conversation. He is the author of all the communications signed by the Cherokee delegation. His deportment is that of a white American. In any circle he would pass for a white man and a gentleman.

DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR.

A number of citizens belonging to Massachusetts and New-York, who had, in the year 1788, purchased of the state of Massachusetts a large tract of land lying westward of New-York, and within the territories of the Six Nations, sent a committee into the Indian country, to treat with the natives about a quit claim. The Indians heard of their coming, and supposing them to be another company, who were aiming at the same purchase, sent them word to come no farther, lest they should be involved in trouble. The committee having advanced a considerable distance into their country, were unwilling to retrace their steps without effecting the object of their mission. One of them, Major Schuyler, wrote a letter to the commanding officer at fort Niagara, explaining their intentions, and requesting his influence with the Indians in removing their misapprehensions. One of the Indian messengers undertook to carry the letter to Niagara, and bring back the answer. The committee remained where they were. In the mean time Major Schuyler was taken sick and sent towards Albany. The messenger returned; and being asked if he had got a letter in answer to the one he had taken, he told them (through the interpreter) that he had; but looking round, observed, "I do not see the man to whom I promised to deliver it." They informed him of the cause of the Major's absence; but told him they were all engaged in the same business, had one heart, and that the letter was intended for them all; and wished he would deliver it. He refused. They consulted among themselves, and offered him fifty dollars, as a reward for his service and an inducement to deliver them the letter. He spurned at their proposal. They again consulted, and concluded as they were sufficiently numerous to overpower him and the other Indians who were present, they would take it by force; but first requested the interpreter to explain to him the whole matter, the difficulty they were in, their loss of time, &c. &c. and their determination to have the letter. As soon as this was communicated to the Indian, he sternly clenched the letter in one hand, drew his knife with the other, and solemnly declared that if they should get the letter by violence, he would not survive the disgrace, but would plunge the knife in his own breast. They desisted from their purpose and reasoned with him again, but he was inflexible. They then asked him if he was willing, after having taken so long a journey, to go a hundred miles farther for the sake of delivering the letter to Major Schuyler. He answered, "Yes, I do not value fatigue, but I will never be guilty of a breach of trust." Accordingly he went, and had the satisfaction of completing his engagement. The letter was favorable to their views, and they entered into a treaty for the land.

An English paper gives the following explanations of the fact that intemperance abridges life. It is fanciful enough; but a belief in its truth, and a corresponding practice, could do no harm.

An ingenious author asserts, that the length of a man's life may be estimated by the number of pulsations he has strength to perform; thus, allowing seventy years for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for the common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 3,287,520,000; but if by intemperance he forces his blood into a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy-five pulses in a minute, the same number of pulses would be completed in fifty-six years; consequently his life would be reduced fourteen years.

THE CHESNUT TREE.

Chesnuts grow wild in this country, but never equal those in size and perfection which are imported from Spain and Italy.—In these countries they sometimes grow to an immense size, and the largest in the known world are those growing upon Mount Etna in Sicily. The most bulky of them is known by the name of, *the chesnut-tree for a hundred horses*; and is one hundred and sixty feet in circumference, but quite hollow within.—The people have built a house in the cavity of this enormous mass. At Tortworth in Gloucestershire, there is a chesnut tree, fifty-two feet in circumference, which is probably nearly one thousand years old.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Journal.

A Chinese sculptor advertises for sale all descriptions of idols for *public and family worship*, at eighteen days credit. He says his father was unremitted in his studies to promote *rational religious worship*, by the classical touches of his knife and chissel, and that he offers his services in the same *theological* line, and is ready, "to execute to order idols from twelve feet high, well proportioned, down to the size of a Marmoset monkey, or the most hideous monster that can be conceived, to inspire awe or reverence for religion. My charges are moderate; for an Ourang Outang, three feet high, $700; ditto Rampant, 800; a Sphinx, 400; a Bull, with hump and horns, 650; a Buffalo, or a Dog, 200; ditto Couchant, 150; and an Ass in a braying attitude 850. The most durable materials will be used. Of statuary, granite, brass and copper, I have provided sufficient to complete orders to any extent. Perishable wood shall never disgrace a deity made by my hands. Posterity may see the object of their fathers' devotions unsullied by the inclemencies of the seasons, the embraces of pious pilgrims, or their tears on the solemn prostrations before them. Small idols for domestic worship, or made into portable compass for pilgrims."

LORD BYRON.

The following interesting notice of Lord Byron, is from the Edinburg Weekly Journal. It is written by Sir Walter Scott

Amidst the general calmness of the political atmosphere, we have been stunned, from another quarter, by one of those death-notes, which are pealed at intervals, as from an Archangel's trumpet, to awaken the soul of a whole people at once.—Lord Byron, who has so long and so amply filled the highest place in the public eye, has shared the lot of humanity. His Lordship died at Missolonghi on the 19th of April. That mighty Genius, which walked amongst men as something superior to ordinary mortality, and whose powers were beheld with wonder, and something approaching to terror, as if we knew not whether they were of good or of evil, is laid as soundly to rest as the poor peasant whose ideas never went beyond his daily task. The voice of just blame, and of malignant censure, are at once silenced; and we feel almost as if the great luminary of Heaven had suddenly disappeared from the sky, at the moment when every telescope was levelled for the examination of the spots which dimmed its brightness. It is not now the question, what were Byron's faults, what his mistakes; but, how is the blank which he has left in British literature to be filled up? Not, we fear, in our generation, which, among many highly gifted persons, has produced none who approached Byron in *originality*, the first attribute of genius. Only thirty-seven years old—so much already done for immortality—so much time remaining, as it seemed to us short-sighted mortals, to maintain and to extend his fame, and to atone for errors in conduct, and levities in composition—who will not grieve that such a race has been shortened, though not always keeping the straight path, such a light extinguished, though sometimes flaming to dazzle and to bewilder? One word on this ungrateful subject ere we quit it forever.

The errors of Lord Byron arose neither from depravity of heart,—for nature had not committed the anomaly of uniting to such extraordinary talents an imperfect moral sense—nor from feelings dead to the admiration of virtue. No man

and ever a kinder heart for sympathy, or a more open hand for the relief of distress; and no mind was ever more formed for the enthusiastic admiration of noble actions, provided he was convinced that the actors had proceeded on disinterested principles. Lord Byron was totally free from the curse and degradation of Literature, its jealousies we mean, and its envy. But his wonderful genius was of a nature which disdained restraint, even when restraint was most wholesome. When at school, the tasks in which he excelled, were those only which he undertook voluntarily; and his situation as a young man of rank, with strong passions, and in the uncontrolled enjoyment of a considerable fortune, added to that impatience of strictures or coercion which was natural to him. As an author he refused to plead at the bar of criticism; as a man, he would not submit to be morally amenable to the tribunal of public opinion. Remonstrances from a friend, of whose intentions and kindness he was secure, had often great weight with him; but there were few who could venture on a task so difficult. Reproof he endured with impatience, and reproach hardened him in his error; so that he often resembled the gallant war steed, who rushes forward on the steel that wounds him. In the most painful crisis of his private life, he evinced this irritability and impatience of censure in such a degree, as almost to resemble the noble victim of the bull fight, which is more maddened by the squibs, darts, and petty annoyances, of the unworthy crowds beyond the lists, than by the lance of his nobler, and, so to speak, his more legitimate antagonist. In a word, much of that in which he erred, was in bravado and scorn of his censors, and was done with the motive of Dryden's despot, "to shew his arbitrary power." It is needless to say, that his was a false and prejudiced view of such a contest; and that if the noble bard gained a sort of triumph, by compelling the world to read poetry, though mixed with baser matter, because it was *his*, he gave, in return, an unworthy triumph to the unworthy, besides deep sorrow to those whose applause in his cooler moments he most valued.

It was the same with his politics, which on several occasions assumed a tone menacing and contemptuous to the constitution of his country; while, in fact, Lord Byron was in his own heart sufficiently sensible, not only of his privileges as a Briton, but of the distinction attending his high birth and rank, was peculiarly sensitive of those shades which constitute what is termed the manners of a gentleman. Indeed, notwithstanding his having employed epigrams, and all the petty war of wit, when such would have been much better abstained from, he would have been found, had a collision taken place between the aristocratic and democratic parties in the state, exerting all his energies in defence of that to which he naturally belonged. His own feelings on these subjects he has explained in the very last canto of Don Juan; and they are in entire harmony with the opinions which we have seen expressed in his correspondence, at a moment when matters appeared to approach a serious struggle in his native country:

He was as independent—ay, much more,
Than those who were not paid for independence:
As common soldiers, or a common——Shore,
Have in their several arts or parts ascendance
O'er the irregulars in lust or gore,
Who do not give professional attendance.
Thus on the mob all statesmen are as eager
To prove their pride as footmen to a beggar.

We are not, however, Byron's apologists, for now, alas! he needs none. His excellencies will now be universally acknowledged, and his faults (let us hope and believe) not remembered in his epitaph. It will be recollected what a part he has sustained in British literature since the first appearance of Childe Harolde, a space of nearly sixteen years. There has been no reposing under the shade of his laurels, no living upon the resource of past reputation: none of that *coddling* and petty precaution which little authors call "taking care of their fame." Byron let his fame take care of itself. His font was always in the arena, his shield hung always in the lists; and although his own gigantic renown increased the difficulty of the struggle, since he could produce nothing, however great, which exceeded the public estimate of his genius, yet he advanced to the honourable contest again and again and again, and always came off with distinction, almost always with complete triumph. As various in composition as Shakspeare himself, (this will be admitted by all who are acquainted with his Don Juan,) he has embraced every topic of human life, and sounded every string on the divine harp, from its slightest to its most powerful and heart sounding tones. There is scarcely a passion, or a situation, which has escaped his pen; and he might be drawn, like Garrick, between the Weeping and the Laughing Muse, although his most powerful efforts have certainly been dedicated to Melpomene. His genius seemed as prolific as various—The most prodigal use did not exhaust his powers, nay, seemed rather to increase their vigor. Neither Childe Harolde, nor any of the most beautiful of Byron's earlier tales, contain more exquisite morsels of poetry than are to be found scattered through the Cantos of Don Juan, amidst verses which the author appears to have thrown off with an effort as spontaneous as that of a tree resigning its leaves to the wind. But that noble tree will never more bear fruit or blossom! It has been cut down in its strength and the past is all that remains to us of Byron. We can scarce reconcile ourselves to the idea—scarce think that the voice is silent forever, which, bursting so often on our ear, was often heard with rapturous admiration, sometimes with regret, but always with the deepest interest.

All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest!

With a strong feeling of awful sorrow, we take leave of the subject. Death creeps upon our most serious as well as upon our most idle employments; and it is a reflection solemn and gratifying, that he found our Byron in no moment of levity, but contributing his fortune, and hazarding his life, in behalf of a people only endeared to him by their past glories, and as fellow-creatures suffering under the yoke of a heathen oppressor. To have fallen in a crusade for Freedom and Humanity, as in olden times, it would have been an atonement for the blackest crimes, and may in the present be allowed to expiate greater follies than even exaggerating calumny has propagated against Byron.

The following extracts from the late Message of Oliver Wolcott, Esq. Governor of the state of Connecticut, furnish the most profound and judicious views of the proper policy to be pursued by this country, in order to elevate her to the high grade to which her natural, moral, and political advantages entitle her to aspire.

"The people of the United States have, since their Declaration of Independence, presented to mankind, institutions which secure the highest political advantages; but in my opinion, the public attention has hitherto been so attached to other, though perhaps not less important objects, that our progress in practically establishing correct systems of finance and national economy, has been stationary, if not retrograde, since the age of Franklin. If this were not a fact, the public councils would not be employed in animated enquiries, whether there does not exist in nature, some irreconcileable opposition of interest, between the pursuits of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. Whether this diversity of sentiment arises from ancient habits, the relics of colonial partialities, or from sectional prejudices, it would be useless if not improper to inquire.

"It is a natural desire of civilized man, to enjoy the society of his equals; and the settler on every new farm endeavours to associate in his neighbourhood, labourers, mechanics, and barterers of his produce. These are the elements of the three professions; and we have only to extend our reflections, to perceive in every village, town, and city of our country, the amplifications of these elements. It appears to be a fair inference, that the interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures are always correlative and co-existent.

"If we enlarge our views to other countries, we shall not fail to perceive, that where these interests are best understood, and impartially protected, the greatest prosperity, wealth, and quiet abound; and where they are unregulated or neglected, that poverty, tyranny, or barbarism, are most prevalent.

"The great political error of our country, consists in not perceiving the superior advantages of a domestic over a foreign market. By a domestic market, I mean one which is subject to the control of American interests and policy. The more this position is examined, by every test by which truth can be elicited, the more satisfactory will the demonstration appear.

"It is not for the purpose of uttering a paradox, but to invite public attention to a grave and highly important truth, that I declare my sincere conviction, that the cotton planters in the southern states, are more directly interested in the rapid extension of American manufactures of this article, than any other interests in our country.

"Cotton is by far the most valuable of our exports, and the best support of our navigation—While it remains unmanufactured, it is nearly worthless;—when it has been converted into fabrics, it is refused from us, in most European countries. The best market is England, which commands the most extensive distribution of manufactures. This material has already become so abundant, as to be a dangerous article of speculation to mere merchants, and is principally regarded by ship owners and navigators, as an article of freight, the rates of which are declining to the lowest terms. Cotton is produced from an annual plant, which is rapidly extending over thirty-five degrees of latitude, on each side of the equator; and with the aid of our inventions, it is prepared for market, by the rudest labourers. An abundant supply for the demands of the world, must soon be furnished, when the market prices will be regulated by the very moderate expenses of supporting the life of degraded men in mild climates.

"If, as I believe, these facts are undeniable, they demonstrate that it is the interest of planters and navigators, to unite with the manufacturers in giving an additional value to the cotton of the United States, by converting it into fabrics, not only for domestic use, but for a widely diversified foreign commerce, in competition with the skill and industry of Europe, thereby affording another illustration of the invariable relations which subsist between agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.—No class of agriculturists can be oppressed by domestic combinations against their particular interests, while a wise constitutional inhibition exists, against duties on exports, which must always secure the best prices which can be obtained in foreign markets. Combinations against labourers must be unsuccessful, in a country possessed of an almost boundless territory, where no privileged orders are recognised, and where every freeman is suffered to elect or to renounce his profession. It would be absurd to imagine, that merchants can be injured by increasing the quantities, varieties, and value of vendible commodities. The public revenue cannot be diminished by measures which increase the value of exports, by which the imports of every country are equalized, and because we see that the revenue is in fact increasing in the vicinity of those places, where manufactures are most firmly established.

"The present condition of the United States, is very peculiar: We import wool, leather, and tallow, which ought to be supplied by our flocks and herds:—We import iron and other minerals, while the same materials are resting in our mountains, by the sides of our greatest navigable rivers. The occupations of our hardy and patriotic fishermen, whose farms are on the ocean, are oppressed by the industry of foreign rivals. By the auction system, and by abuses of credit, the merchants in our cities are impoverished and rendered dependent:—The circulation of small notes, which are constituted for gold and silver coins, is impairing the security of all funded property, and extending poverty throughout the land. Our improved roads and canals, and even the sublime invention of vessels moved by steam, have, by the omission to impart a wise direction to our national industry, been converted into so many exhausting conductors of our resources to Europe. We hear Great Britain declaring that her revenue is increasing, her debts diminishing, and her people enjoying cheerful prosperity. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are the bases of her wealth and power; she imports no food, except during periods of scarcity, and then only under temporary regulations, limited by pressing necessities:—she exports no native materials, of which the value can be increased by the labour or skill of her people:—her exports chiefly consist of articles which have acquired that form and polish which best adapt them to a lucrative commerce; while her imports are those materials in their rudest forms, which are susceptible of transformations, by means of skill and industry, into new fabrics for exportation:—she wastes as little capital as possible, upon articles of foreign growth, which are intended for domestic consumption; and upon these she levies the greatest taxes;—she is now proposing new regulations, coinciding with an established policy, which will still more reduce the prices of some kinds of manufactures, and consequently impose additional discouragements upon similar articles, when manufactured in other countries. We have no right to complain of such regulations, which are both wise and just, when viewed in relation to British interests and policy; though they are unquestionably impoverishing to every nation, whose arts are existing in an inferior degree of improvement.

"But considering the grade at which the United States have arrived, we must express our disappointment, that any American statesman should recommend submission to this policy. We might consent to an exchange of all the productions of the two countries, on equal terms:—but merely to equalize the carrying trade, leaving it exclusively to one party to select such objects of commerce as favour their own views, would be the most adverse to equality, of any principle which can be imagined, and in fact render our navigation wholly subservient to foreign interests. In our case, countervailing regulations are the only possible means of preserving that equality which is desirable.—The opposite course tends directly to a partial recolonization with Great Britain; and the most plausible suggestion which I have heard in support of this doctrine, is that taxes on foreign productions are so many burdens on American consumers.

"The proofs that all such opinions are fallacious, are apparent and undeniable. The partial encouragements which have been afforded to American manufactures of wool, cotton, iron, leather, wood, and paper, have so reduced the prices for consumption, that they are now lower than they were before any duties were imposed, and considerable quantities of each article are now exported as articles of commerce, without any stimulation from bounties. We owe it to the interests of our country and mankind, to maintain the ground which has been acquired, and not to be vanquished in the race of national improvement, in which we have so far succeeded. Nothing more has been required, or is necessary, than to provide means of resisting new devices and improvements of European policy and ingenuity, to which American preparations and skill are now amply adequate, if a fair participation in the markets of this country can be secured.

"Too many legislators seem to be unmindful of the rapid changes which new inventions, discoveries, and improvements, are effecting in the world, and that what has been styled the old age of governments, is but a mode of describing that want of vigilance and foresight in rulers, which has omitted to provide in season for the exigencies of rising generations, thereby committing to the guidance of unregulated passions, what ought to have been directed by maxims of grave experience.

"Whatever may be the consequences of the present discussions in Congress, it is consolatory to reflect, that manufactures of agricultural implements, clothing, and arms, are already so established and diffused, that the arts necessary to our existence and security, can never be lost;—that powerful and enlightened minds have enlisted in defence of American against European interests;—that an irresistible impulse has been communicated, by a firmly-established public opinion; and that though we may remain sometime longer, a comparatively poor, we are daily becoming a more intelligent and energetic nation.

May, 1824 OLIVER WOLCOTT.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

Soft Star of Eve whose trembling light,
Gleams through the closing eve of day,
When clouds of dying purple bright
Melt in the shades of eve away,
And mock thee with a fitful ray,
Pure spirit of the twilight hour!
Till forth thou blazeth to display
The splendour of thy native power.

Thus too when earth from chaos sprung,
The smoke of forming worlds arose,
And o'er thine infant beauty hung,
Hid thee awhile in dark repose—
Till the black veil dissolved away,
Drunk by the universal air,
And thou, sweet Star, with lovely ray,
Shone out on paradise so fair.

When the first Eve the world had known,
Till blissfully o'er Eden's bowers,
And earth's first love lay couch'd upon
The dews of Eden's fairest flowers,
Then thy first smile in heaven was sun,
To hail the birth of love divine;
And ever since that smile has been
The sainted passion's hallowed shrine,
Can lover yet behold thy beam
Unmov'd, unpassioned, unrefined,—
While there thou shin'st brightest gem,
On night's cerulean crown enshrined.

Before this ruin'd world was changed,
And men for sin were swept away,
When earth from Heaven and men estranged
Beneath a shoreless ocean lay,
Through each succeeding age and day,
Still was thy changeless gaze the same,
And love with thee found no decay,
But burned a bright eternal flame.

Since then how many gentle eyes,
That love and thy pure ray made bright,
Have gazed on thee with blissful sighs—
Now veiled in everlasting night!
Oh, let not love nor youth be vain,
Of present bliss and hope for high,
The Stars they see above remain
Love, they, and all of theirs must die.

Now throned upon the western wave,
Thou tremblest coyly, Star of love!
And dipst beneath its gleamy heave
Thy silver foot the bath to prove,
And tho' no power thy course may stay,
Which changeless laws the world compel,
To see a thousand hearts shall say,
Sweet Star of love farewell, farewell!

European Intelligence.

On the 12th of May, the Infant of Portugal, Don Miguel, addressed a letter to his father, acknowledging his errors, arising from bad counsels, and his youth, and consequent want of experience, and praying leave, for the sake of the public tranquility, to set out upon a journey, with a view of making the grand tour of Europe. The King answered the letter, in affectionate terms, on the same day, and gave the permission solicited—expressing a hope that on his return he should have every reason to be satisfied with his conduct. This letter was dated on board the British ship Windsor Castle. On the 13th, the Prince departed for England, in the Perola frigate. This was the King's birth-day, and it was celebrated with every demonstration of joy. His Majesty received the congratulations of the Court, and of the diplomatic body on board the Windsor Castle, and the city was brilliantly illuminated at night.

The coast of Algiers continued, early in May, to be kept in a state of close blockade.

The Marquis of Lansdown, on the 24th, in the House of Lords, moved the second reading of his two Bills for granting the Elective Franchise to the English Catholics, and allowing them to hold the same situation in England as their brethren of the same persuasion do in Ireland. The motion was met by an amendment on the part of Lord Colchester, that the Bills be read that day six months. Although supported by the Earls of Liverpool and Westmoreland, who voted with the Noble Marquis, both the bills were thrown out on two divisions, by majorities of 139 to 101, and 143 to 109.

The Bill for removing the existing restrictions on Silk Manufactures in London, was read a third time, and passed, in the House of Peers, after a division, in which 61 voted for, and 35 against the measure. About 10 or 15,000 Journeymen Silk Weavers were assembled in New-Palace-yard and the vicinity, to wait the result of the struggle.

The London papers contain Madrid dates to the 22d May, which state, positively, that the treaty concluded between France and Spain, relative to the army of occupation, had undergone some alteration. The French troops who were to have quit Spain, are now to remain till January, 1825.

The third number of the Greek Telegraph had reached London. The intelligence it contains, is very favourable to the Greek cause.

The great Congress which was to have been held on the affairs of Greece, it now appears, will not take place. The Grand Seignior had pressingly remonstrated against their interfering, and the great Cabinets have agreed to await the issue of the fourth campaign, which they have definitively resolved shall be the last. Unless the Turks should be infinitely more successful than their most sanguine friends venture to anticipate, the great question which is to determine the fate of the most interesting portion of Europe, may be considered as having been already decided by the valour of its inhabitants.

Lord Beresford has been appointed, by the King of Portugal, to command the army of that Kingdom.

Letters from Paris state, that the Cabinet of Madrid has rejected the mediation of England between Spain and the New States of South America, and that on the 6th May it had made a declaration to that effect. Ferdinand, it is stated, will never consent to the Independence of his ancient colonies, and that he would exert all his efforts to reduce the rebels (as he styles them) to obedience.

The London Sun of May 28, says, the King of Portugal has authorised his representative at London, to negociate with the Brazilian commissary Gen. Brant, for a reconciliation between the two countries. It was through the friendly auspices of Great Britain and Austria.

Fatal Aerial Excursion.—A Mr. Harris and Miss Stocks, new candidates for aerautic fame, ascended in a balloon near London. When about two miles from the earth, owing to some mismanagement in letting the gas off, the balloon descended with so much rapidity, that Mr. Harris was instantaneously killed, and Miss Stocks materially injured.

Egypt.—The discovery of the supposed long lost and always brave and active Ibraham Bey, has produced a great revolution in Egypt. He was always a favourite of the Mamelukes, and he no doubt has been aided by the Ottoman Porte, in surprising and taking possession of Grand Cairo. Mahemed Ali, the Viceroy, is in great danger. The Sultan is hostile to him; and with all his energy, wealth and talents, it is almost impossible to escape when the religion of the country is brought to bear against him.

SINGULAR LAW CASE.

A man by the name of Smith, cut off the ears of one Taylor, in Nassau, New Providence; he was tried and convicted under the statute of *Mayhem*, which is a capital offence; an arrest of judgment was moved, on the ground that the *ear* was not a "*member of the body*," as referred to in the statute.

The Court took a week to consider, and gave a learned opinion, shewing clearly that the ear *was* a member of the body, and in citing authorities, the following were referred from St. Paul, in his first epistle to the Corinthians:

14. For the body is not one number, but many.

15. If the foot shall say, because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body?

16. And if the ear shall say, because I am not the eye, I am not of the body; is it not therefore of the body?

17. If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were smelling?

18. But now hath God set the members, every one of them, in the body, as it hath pleased him.

Sentence of death was then solemnly pronounced by the Court.

PEACE SOCIETY.

Tuesday the 29th ult. being the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Peace Society, the Directors presented an interesting and luminous Report, referring to a correspondence with the London Society, for the promotion of permanent and Universal Peace, and to Annual Reports of the different Societies in the United States.

It appears from the communication received from the London Society that the Friends of Peace are rapidly increasing in Europe. Societies auxiliary to the parent Society in London have been formed in England, Scotland and Ireland, and their publications have been translated into different languages and circulated on the Continent, were they have been well received. It seems to be a singular fact that many Christians have but recently discovered "that Peace on earth and good will to men," comprises one of the most essential doctrines of the gospel, and many politicians begin to appreciate the sentiment of the poet:

War is a game,
Which, were the people wise,
Kings could not play at.

The following was communicated by Mr John Logan, who was eye witness to the fact:

To the Editor of the Georgetown Metropolitan.

Singular Combat.—In passing through the Washington marshes this morning, I observed a black Spider crossing a small run, and in doing so came in contact with a Frog, (both parties as I supposed seeking for their prey); the spider seized his antagonist by the neck, and refusing to quit his hold, a desperate battle ensued. I had the curiosity to wait and see the result—the encounter lasted about twenty minutes, when the spider came off victorious; having reached the shore he wound one of his hind legs round a twig, while the rest of his members were in active service. When the frog was completely killed he dragged the body (although four times the size of himself) up a precipice five inches high, almost perpendicular. I left him feasting on the booty. This may be added to the Spider history as a stubborn fact.

JOHN LOGAN.

DANGERS OF SLEEP-WALKING.

The following melancholy particulars are stated in a letter, dated Manchester, Vt. June 28th, 1824, from a young lady to her friend in Troy.

"I should be glad did not the time fail me, to give you the particulars of the sudden, and melancholy death of Elvira Ayres, a young lady who lived with Milo L. Bennet, Esq. She retired to rest last Thursday evening, well and cheerful; when Mr. Bennett arose on Friday morning he found her missing. He searched the house and not finding her he grew alarmed—he searched the barn, and the well, then raised the lid of the cistern, where he found her and drew her out a lifeless corpse. After some fruitless attempts to restore life, a jury of inquest was called, which after much difficulty brought in a verdict of *accidental death*. But even after the verdict, every step was involved in mystery, nor was any light thrown upon the subject, until her friends arrived, (who were sent for to attend the funeral, a distance of about 30 miles) when it was learned from her mother that she had been known to get up in her sleep; and when her mother saw her last, on being asked she reluctantly told her that she had in two instances, awaked and found herself several rods from the house but had told no one of it, doubtless to avoid exciting their anxiety. This put the cause of her death beyond a doubt. She was found dressed, her clothes pinned and shoes tied. She was possessed of an amiable disposition, was a member of the church and beloved by her acquaintance."

THE MUMMY.—The following article is from the Winchester, (Va.) Republican:

"A wonderful stir has prevailed in town all this week, by flying reports of a mummy in Baltimore. As we happen to be in favour with the women we were among the first to hear of it, although the buzz was such that neither head nor tail could be made of the matter. All that could be learnt for three days was, that the mummy was found in a rock in Baltimore with a black face, eyes wide open, and sixteen fold of twine linen round it. Something mysterious was added about a coffin. One reckoned that it was Pharoah's daughter—another that it was Moses—another that it had dropped out of the air. One said she must send for the pamphlet about it, and gravely hinted that there was a chance for a speculation for the charitable societies, as it would certainly sell well. Things remained in this state for three days, during which time there were numberless inquiries at our office about the mummy—to all which we replied neither yea nor nay—when an old woman solemnly declared she had seen it at David Russel's, that it was taken to market on Wednesday, and that it was black. The Devil! thought I: the mummy at David Russel's! I could stand it no longer, but set out in search; and discovered at last that a gentleman had brought up with him, from Baltimore, a hand-bill, giving a description of the Egyptian mummy now exhibiting in that place—on the front of which bill was a comical figure of said mummy; and this at once accounted for the extraordinary fidgets which seemed to have taken possession of so many of the lineal descendants of our good mother Eve.

Weekly Compendium.

Was found drowned, on the 3d inst. above the Glass House a white woman unknown about 5 feet 9 inches high, stout made, dark hair and dark eyes, had on her neck a string of dark beads, dark bombazet gown, and white stockings, pieced in the middle, and black shoes, the stockings were marked with the letters C. H. She was in a bad state of putrefaction.

On Sunday last, a spirited horse, on trial for sale, price $275, was put into a gig nearly new, valued $300, in Fourth near Pine-street. While a person was holding the horse and patting him on the neck and head, a boy lighted a cracker, at a segar behind his back, and threw it under the horse. The moment the explosion took place, the horse jumped forward and ran. He ran about six squares when he fell, the shaft of the gig having run into his side, and the gig having been dashed to pieces.

At the Alms house, last week, two men, one white, and the other black, lost their lives from foul air. The black man went to clean out a sewer in the yard, and sunk down, crying out for help. The white man went to his assistance, but both perished, notwithstanding medical aid was near, and every means used for their recovery.

The Committee appointed by the Citizens of New Castle to receive the contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in that place, report, that on the first instant, they had received $5062 30, and that other contributions might yet be expected.

A military Court is now sitting in this city, to inquire into the legality of the election of Colonel Patterson, as Brigadier General—J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. is retained on behalf of the petitioners, and T. W. Pettit, and C. S. Cox, Esqrs. support the election

The corner stone of the Hamilton village Protestant Episcopal Church, was laid on Tuesday afternoon, with the customary formalities. It is located near the residence of Chandler Price, Esq.

La Fayette—The Corporation of Washington City have passed a resolution to receive the venerable patriot La Fayette, with all due respect and attention.

Unitarian Chapel in Calcutta.—The Unitarian Society lately established in Calcutta, has made great efforts for the erection of a place of worship. About 11,000 sica rupees have been subscribed for this purpose in Calcutta; 7,000 sica rupees of this sum were subscribed in the month of September last. The estimated expense of the Chapel is from 30,000 to 40,000 sica rupees.

Mr Rodney.—The latest advices from Buenos Ayres, state, that Mr. Rodney's health was fast improving, and his recovery is no longer doubtful.

The Edwardsville Spectator mentions the fact of three families, with slaves, having passed through that place, from Missouri, on their way to Kentucky or Tennessee. This circumstance is said not to be novel, but to have frequently occurred within a year or two past. The reason assigned is, that the climate of Missouri is too cold for the profitable employment of slaves.

Dickinson College.—The annual commencement of this college was held in the Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, on the 30th ult. The degree of Bachelor of arts was conferred on 23 graduates.

The U. S. troops under Col. Brooke, had nearly finished their quarters at Tampa Bay, on the 20th ult.

The Columbian ships Boyaca, and Bolivar, with their prize, the Ceres, refitting, remained at Pensacola 20th ult nearly ready for sea.

The King of Spain has announced his settled determination not to acknowledge the Independence of the South American States.

Iturbide has publicly denied all connection with the Holy Alliance; but the famous General San Martin and he, had an amicable interview, before he left London.

President Boyer has sent to New York a cargo of coffee, the avails from which are to form a fund to defray the expenses of removing from the interior to the place of embarkation, all such coloured persons as may be desirous of emigrating to Hayti.

Mr. R. W. Brashears, a young gentleman of wealth and promise, aged 18, was accidentally shot dead by the explosion of his own pistol, though only charged with powder, while exercising in a troop of cavalry at Upper Marlborough, Md. on Saturday last.

The first officer of the brig Sewell, of Boston, was killed at Bahia, in a scuffle with the second officer of said brig, in which both fell from the deck on a stage alongside. The first officer's neck was broken, and he died instantly. The second officer was in custody.

The United States brig Spark, Lieut. Com. Newton, has arrived at Charleston in 9 days from Havana, via the Bahamas. The Spark touched at the Bahamas in consequence of having heard some time since of suspicious vessels being there, but was unable to discover any.

It was very sickly at Havana, when the Spark sailed, and many persons had died of yellow fever—the Governor General, Vives, was very ill. The Spark is bound to New-York.

Lightning.—On the 28th ult. Miss Julia Ann Moss was instantaneously killed by lightning, at her father's house, in the neighbourhood of Upperville, Loudon county, Virginia. The deceased is said to have been an amiable young lady, in the bloom of life. Several persons were in company with the deceased, none of whom were seriously injured.

A *Saw fish*, measuring 15 feet in length by 4½ feet in breadth, was caught on the 29th ult. by some fishermen near Charleston. It has been purchased and preserved by the Literary and Philosophical Society, and placed in the museum of that city.

Another Steam-boat Accident.—On Monday, the 30th of May, the Balize, while on her passage from Mobile for Montgomery, Ala. came up with the Columbus, near Shackleford's Shoals, and, during her detention, had the misfortune to burst her boiler, by which a free colored man lost his life.

The Merchants of Blakely, in Alabama, have offered a premium of a Silver Pitcher, to cost One Hundred Dollars, for the best wagon load of not less than six bales of Cotton, each weighing 325 pounds, or upwards, in the best order, which shall be delivered there before the 20th December next.

Great Enterprize.—Charles Waterton, Esq. has proceeded from England to South America, to superintend the formation of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

An alarm-clock has been invented in London, which it is said lights a candle at the wakening hour!!!

Tobacco.—From "Boon's Lick," 300 miles up the Missouri, 38 hogsheads of prime tobacco were lately sent to and sold in New-York, at a high price on account of its excellent qualities. A very few years ago the territory which produced this article was a wilderness.

Competition.—The steam-boats Legislator and Thistle, both having elegant accommodations, now carry passengers from New-York to New-Brunswick, N. J. (distance 30 miles) for twelve and a half cents each.

Donations.—The treasurer of the Columbian College acknowledges the receipt of $852 in the month of April. Several individuals, among whom were Mr. Calhoun, secretary of war, and Mr. Webster of Boston, gave the institution one hundred dollars each.

Parricide.—Charles Ball of Bridgport, Vermont, killed his father on the evening of Wednesday,

the 23d ult. by beating him with his fist. The unhappy perpetrator of this unnatural crime was almost immediately arrested, and the next day committed to the jail in Middlebury, to await his trial at the next session of the Supreme Court.

Singular Case of Hydrophobia.—Mr. James Whiting, aged 36, died at Hampton, Washington county, N. Y. on the 19th ult. Thirty years since, he was bitten by a mad dog, and in his last sickness showed strong symptoms of hydrophobia.

Decrease of consumption of Rum.—Mr. Hume has stated to the House of Commons, that in England, the annual consumption, of rum had decreased from 3,600,000 gallons to 2,500,000 gallons; in Scotland, from 345,000 gallons to 160,000 gallons; and in Ireland, the yearly consumption was 1,700 gallons.

A New Jersey editor gravely affirms that binding a *live toad* on the throat will unquestionable cure the disease of the Quinsy. It must not be of the same species as that mentioned in the phrase of Shakspeare—"As *venom'd* toads or lizard's *dreadful stings.*"

MURDER.—A man of the name of Cochran was murdered by a person of the name of John Sharra, in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, on the 16th inst. Sharra made his escape, and a reward of fifty dollars is offered for his apprehension.

Gold is made to solace the wants, and not to nourish the passions of men. In this view, it was originally brought from the mines, purified, struck and stamped. He who expends it properly is its master, he who lays it up, its keeper; he who loves it, a fool! he who fears it a slave; he who adores it an idolater; the truly wise man is he who despises it.

Tallahasse, the new capital of Floridas, is situated about 15 miles N. E. of Fort Marks, at the site of the old Spanish town of St. Louis, in N. lat. 31 deg. 15 minutes. The soil is adapted to cotton.

HURRICANE AT THE ISLE!

On the 23d of February, a tremendous hurricane was experienced at the Isle of France, in which twenty five sail of ships and brigs were sunk or driven on shore. Only two American, among the number. The Java was driven ashore, lost her bowsprit, and received other damage. Ship Concord, Burleigh, of Portsmouth, was driven ashore, her larboard side stove in, and she was afterwards condemned and sold. It is feared that during the blow a british sloop of war, the Delight, was lost with upwards of 160 men on board, as she was seen off the harbour the evening previous to the gale, and has not been heard of since. Several pieces of wood were picked up, which were recognised to have belonged to her. The plantations of sugar cane and provisions were ravaged, the clove trees destroyed and many houses and magazines unroofed or thrown down. The colony has sustained so much damage as to prejudice most fatally commerce and agriculture.

One morning last week, four prisoners made their escape from the Jail in Lancaster, Pa. They sawed off the iron bars of the window, until the aperture was sufficient to admit of their escape through it. They then descended to the ground of the Jail yard, by means of ropes made out of their blankets. The wall was then scaled by taking off the door from one of the out buildings, placed it in the corner, and with the aid of a long pole which they found in the yard, they were enabled to reach the top of the wall. In their descent on the out side of the wall, some of them sustained injury, as there were, at the place where it was effected, some traces of blood upon the ground.

CULTIVATION OF OYSTERS.

A writer in the New Brunswick Times asserts, that there is in New Jersey about sixty thousand acres of land belonging to that state, which is covered with salt water, and is suitable for the cultivation of oysters. The writer thinks that an acre of oysters judiciously planted and preserved from depredation, would in three years produce to the value of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A considerable sensation appears to have been caused in Virginia by the decision of the Judges against Mr. John Dandridge, for an alleged contempt.

"As the Judge was going into the Court House, he met the defendant on the steps. The Judge saluted the defendant in the usual manner; upon which the defendant said that he did not speak to any person who was so corrupt and cowardly as to attack the character of any man so entirely defenceless as his was, when it was attacked by the Judge in the trial of a cause."

On the 25th ult. in latitude 38, lon. 69, the sloop Sarah's Delight was struck by lightning, which completely shattered the mast to pieces, shivered a new tarpaulin to atoms, drove a spike through the decks, and shattered the deck much on the larboard side forward. The crew were standing aft at the time—the shock was as great as if a broadside of 20 guns had fired within a few yards, and the vessel heeled so much as nearly to roll the captain out of his birth below. Immediately after the shock, the weather was perfectly calm.

In a thunder shower last week, near Portsmouth, N. H. the electric fluid struck the south schoolhouse, in which there were about 70 scholars. More than half the number were knocked down, and many were stunned. 8 or 10 were unable for some time to rise up: and 6 or 7, when first taken up by the master, were apparently dead. 12 or 14 were more or less injured: the clothes of one took fire, and he was considerably burnt; and the hair of another singed. All, however, are recovered or hopefully recovering, except two, who were instantly deprived of life, viz. Sheridan, a very forward and promising son of Jonathan Pollbrick, Esq. aged 11—and Joseph Smith, a child of Samuel Randall, aged 7.

The National Intelligencer states, as an evidence of the good faith of the Government, and the industry of the Accounting Officers, that the whole amount of the Spanish Claims has been already liquidated, except about 300,000 dollars. Of the amount liquidated, more than two hundred thousand dollars have been gained by the Government, being the amount withheld as due to the Government on Custom house Bonds, &c. by different claimants.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—A trial took place before the Boston District Court, in which Daniel Hasell was indicted for committing murder on the high seas on the body of Perry Thomas. It appeared in evidence, that Thomas shipped on board the Agawam, as cook; but in consequence of his irregular conduct, Hasell was put in his place. On the fatal day, Thomas attacked Hasell with a rope, and struck him on the head, on which Hasell drew a knife, and wounded Thomas in the arm. The parties were separated, and the wound bound up; but the deceased continually tore off the bandages, and finally bled to death. Verdict of the Jury—Not Guilty.

A mail robber, named Silas C. Hill, convicted at the same term, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The schr. M'Donough, captain Copeland, arrived at this port, 15 days from St. Thomas. On the 19th ult. within 14 miles of that port, discovered a small black boat standing before the wind, which was light. At 5, came up, fired two muskets, boarded us and ordered the crew below. After various questions, they demanded all the money on board, with threats if any was withheld. The Hatches were then torn open, with the lockers and trunks; about $800 in specie, a trunk of crape and sundry other articles were taken on board their boat and the schr. then suffered to proceed. The piratical boat was a small sloop, half deck—shoulder of mutton-mainsail, with a crew of six Spaniards and a black, armed with muskets and cutlasses.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette states, that between the 8th and 12th of May, about a 1000 settlers had arrived in Michigan Territory, who had been conveyed thither in the steam and other vessels. "Such [observes the Editor] is the benefit of the New York canal navigation, we only need one from the lake to the Ohio River, and we should participate with our neighbours in the influx of population, which is drawn there to obtain land on moderate terms."

A great London rowing match, for 600 guineas, was decided on the 13th ult. The distance was from Oxford to Westminster bridge, 119 miles, and engaged to be rowed by six men in 16 hours. It was accomplished in 15 hours and three-quarters, including hindrances at locks, for refreshment, &c. against the tide and strong head wind. The actual speed of the boat was eight miles and a quarter each hour. It is called unparalleled velocity, under so many disadvantages.

Increase of Travelling.—Such are the facilities of communication between New York and Philadelphia, that the number of passengers in one of the old lines, who take their departure from each city every morning, amount to an average of about seventy-five. It is, indeed, a mere trifling operation now, to start from New York in the morning and take tea in the evening at Philadelphia; and since the competition of rival establishments has made travelling so cheap, we cannot wonder that it has increased so greatly on that route.

PERU.—The second number of "The Chilian Adviser," a new and interesting periodical paper, under date of the 3d of April, gives the following proclamation of General Bolivar, on being nominated supreme dictator:

Head Quarters, at Pativilca, February 13, 1824.

Peruvians! The constituted congress of Peru has lately honored me with its unlimited confidence. At the close of its session, it conferred upon me the supreme dictatorial power.

Peruvians! Our country is placed in dreadful circumstances; you know it; nevertheless, do not despair of the republic. She is expiring, but has not yet ceased to exist. The Colombian army is still effective and invincible. We, moreover, await the arrival of ten thousand warriors, who are on the march from Colombia. Can you desire better prospects?

Peruvians! In the space of five months, we have experienced five acts of treason or defection; but there still remain steadfast to your cause fourteen millions of Americans, wherewith to encounter the million and a half who are your enemies; their swords will protect you. La Plata, Chili, Mexico and Colombia, are for you. Justice is also on your side; and when contending for her, heaven never fails to crown her defenders with victory.

Peruvians! Have patience, and look for the consummation of your hopes to the bravery of your brothers in arms; for they do not place confidence in blind fortune, as the Spaniards do, but in the noble and patriotic feelings that warm their generous bosoms. The field of battle will decide to whom Peru shall appertain; whether to the sons of fortune, or to those of glory. BOLIVAR.

In a new work, now in press in this city, among other statistical accounts relative to the capital and means of Philadelphia, is the following paragraph on the subject of internal improvements undertaken and now prosecuting by its inhabitants.

The exertions of Philadelphia have far exceeded those of *any city* in the Union, for the promotion of internal improvement. It must be remembered that, vast as are the efforts of the State of *New York*, the *city of New York* has had no other agency in them than loaning money on good security and on interest; whereas the advances made by the citizens of Philadelphia have been hazarded upon their own responsibility, and exceed in amount the estimated cost of the celebrated canals of New York. The gross amount of the several objects are alone given here; but they are taken from correct data.

In Bridges over the river Schuylkill	$425,000 00
Stock in Schuylkill Navigation, Union Canal, Lehigh, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,	3,700,000 00
Turnpikes to Columbia and other places constructed with City Capital—	
Water works at Fair Mount	2,600,000 00
	$6,725,000 00

We learn that the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in their Annual Report to the General Assembly state that the highest number of students in the Seminary at one time through the past year was 116 the present number is 113, of whom 69 are new students. During the same period, nine students completed their course. Benefactions for the support of necessitous students have been received to the amount of $2,166 08, in money, besides many donations in clothing and bedding. The Library of the Institution continues to increase, and eleven elegant volumes have been, during the last year, received from the Hon. William Wilberforce, of London.

LA FAYETTE CLUB.

The members of the La Fayette Club, met on the 5th of July, at the Point House Hotel, where they celebrated the day as become True Americans. The following are the Toasts drank, and the Songs accompanying:

1. *The 4th of July* 1776—The day on which our ancestors nobly determined to cast aside the iron yoke of despotism, or perish in the attempt. Song, "Hail Columbia."—9 cheers.

2. *General La Fayette*—May the reception which he will meet with, when he lands upon our shores, convince the tyrants of Europe, that we are still worthy of the freedom which he gallantly assisted in achieving. Song, "Soldier's Gratitude."—13 cheers.

3. *The Memory of Washington*—

"Strew virgin's the cypress o'er Washington's bier,
Whilst emblems of sorrow excite the soft tear;
The hills round the spot where the hero is laid,
Shall yearly re-echo a dirge to his shade."

4. *General Andrew Jackson*—May the united voice of free people convince him of their gratitude. Song, "Hunters of Kentucky."—6 cheers.

5. *The memory of the Departed Heroes of the Revolution*—

Ne'r nature can rise to the proud heights of fame,
Who respects not the deeds of her brave:
From oblivion's tomb she can ne'er save her name,
Who protects not her Patriots' grave.

6. *The Fire Institutions of Philadelphia*—They claim no privilege except that of being useful to their fellow citizens. "Firemen's Song"—5 cheers.

7. *The Flag of our Country*—May it ne'er be sullied by contact with despotism abroad, or with treachery at home!

"Forever floats that standard sheet!—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!"

Song—"Star Spangled Banner."—21 cheers.

8. *The Fair Sex*—Heaven's last, best gift—

"And Nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O:
Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O.

Song, "Is there a heart that never loved."

3 cheers

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1824.

The papers from different parts of the country, this week, have been generally made up with details of the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. What a glorious event for mankind. How can we look back to its consummation, without being made sensible of the great blessings bestowed upon our country. Millions of Freemen, with one accord, participating in the grand Festival. Let it never be lost sight of—it speaks of times, which it would be dark ingratitude in man not to venerate and cherish.

We have just been handed the Merchants and Travellers Chart, a very valuable acquisition to gentlemen who travel on business, or for recreation. It contains a brief description of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans and Washington, and the distances and bearings from those cities, of the large towns and other important places for many hundred miles around them, with advertisements and notices of the Offices, Counting Houses, Stores, Hotels, Steam boats, Stages, Packets, &c. of Subscribers in different cities. The author, D. Hewitt, who is creditably known in this city, as the teacher of an improved system of Penmanship, informs us, that he received a *very* extensive patronage for this work while in the city of New-York, which has induced him to offer it to the citizens of Philadelphia. The price of subscription is 50 cents, and the names of the subscribers are inserted on the Chart, with their places of residence and occupation attached thereto, without any additional expence. We believe that there are many here who will be desirous of taking a copy of the Chart. Two efficient persons will be employed in collecting subscriptions, on very advantageous terms, by applying at our office.

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania informs the Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artists &c. of the United States, that their first Exhibition will be held in Philadelphia on the twenty-first day of October next; whither all who reside in the Union are invited to send for Exhibition, the productions of their industry and ingenuity, whether made in manufacturing establishments or elsewhere. Samples will be received of such articles as from their bulk or nature cannot be conveniently removed, provided the samples be such as to allow the judges of the exhibition to form a correct opinion of the same. The name and place of residence of the maker or manufacturer must be affixed to the article—wherever the goods or articles are made for sale, it would be well if the prices were also annexed; but this is not made an essential condition. One of the objects of the Institute in holding this Exhibition, is to afford to the producers and consumers of all manufactured articles, an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other. With a view further to develope the resources of the Union, increase the national independence, call forth the ingenuity and industry of the people, and thereby increase the comforts of the community at large, the Institute have drawn out a list of premiums which will be awarded to those who shall be judged most worthy of the same. The award of premiums shall be made by committees appointed by the Board of Managers to decide upon each kind or branch of manufactures. It is distinctly understood that no manager of the Institute, can be a competitor for any of the premiums to be awarded by the Institute, and also that no member shall be allowed to compete for a premium upon the articles which he is called upon to examine. So that no judge can be interested in the disposal of the medal or premium upon which he is to decide, and the Managers being supposed to have a general superintendence are excluded from all premiums. All articles that are intended for competition must be made conformably to the condition affixed to the respective premiums, and it will be observed, that in all cases, certificates will be required to establish that the articles have been made in the United States, or in the State of Pennsylvania, according as the premium is left open for all candidates from all parts of the Union, or restricted to those from this State. The Institute reserves to itself the privilege of withholding the premium, whenever the articles shall not appear to them to deserve a distinction—or where the objects appear entitled to some credit, such compliment will be bestowed as the case may seem to require.

The Union Canal is progressing towards completion with a spirit and enterprize highly creditable to the indefatigable exertions of the gentlemen who have it under their superintendance. Twenty-two miles of the Canal, extending from Reading towards this city, have been opened for use. This event was appropriately reserved to add to the hilarity and pleasure of a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen of Pottsgrove, Reading, and the neighbourhoods, on Monday last, the 5th inst. About 7 o'clock, A. M. three barges, the "Thomas Oakes," the "Stephen Girard," and the "De Witt Clinton," left the town of Reading, having on board nearly three hundred persons, and proceeded through the pond formed by the dam at Lewis' Falls to the entrance of the Canal. Horses were immediately attached with towing lines to the boats, and for the first time within the State of Pennsylvania, an example was exhibited of a complete canal navigation. About 14 miles of the canal were thus passed, when the boats were stopped at the Laurel Hill Locks, near Pottsgrove, so as to be enabled to return to Reading by day-light.—The departure of the boats was announced by the firing of cannon, and the huzzas of a multitude collected on the shore. Near the guard lock at Lewis's Falls, an address was delivered to the company by Charles Evans, Esq. of Reading, and under the authority of the board of managers the 22 mile cut received the name of the "Girard Canal," as a just and appropriate mark of respect to that gentleman, for the liberal and patriotic support which he has extended to this important undertaking. The interest excited, through the country was unusually great: the locks, bridges, and other points most easy of access being covered with spectators, who greeted the company with cheers as they passed—parties on horseback and foot, were constantly moving along the towing-paths, demonstrating their satisfaction in a similar way, and at Laurel Hill, where the trip terminated, the assemblage was extremely numerous. A company of volunteers saluted with musketry and cannon, and thousands appeared to join most heartily in shouts and exultation. It is understood that the navigation is now practicable from Reading to Philadelphia, and that boats may be expected to arrive by it, from the former place, in the course of a few days.

The Fifth Report of the Chesapeake and Delaware Company, has been published at length in the daily newspapers of this city. It gives an able and satisfactory account of the situation of the works, which, it is confidently expected, will realize the pleasing anticipations that have been raised of their great and lasting utility, when finished, to the citizens of Philadelphia, the state, and the union; as it will open an extensive channel of intercourse with the western people, highly beneficial to all parties, which will unite their interests more closely to ours, and bind the bonds of amity more strongly between us. The entire line of the Canal is contracted for, and the ground first broke on the 13th day of April, and at present there are 850 men, and 150 horses actually employed on it; and on the 28th of May, 110,539 cubic yards were excavated. The fund placed at the disposal of the Board, amounts to $700 000, and to make the Canal answer fully all commercial purposes originally contemplated, it is intended that vessels drawing seven and a half feet water shall be able to navigate it, thus securing an internal commerce for vessels of considerable tonnage. The company having got fairly under way, are now beginning to develope gigantic schemes of improvement growing out of this short cut to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake. It is well known that the Susquehannah, which runs through the most fertile country on earth, and is bordered by forests and rich mines of Iron and Coal, approaches by numerous branches, to within ten miles of the Erie Canal. It is ascertained that Seneca Lake can be united to the Tioga branch of the Susquehanna by a canal of twenty miles only, giving with the New York water communications a boat navigation from the Susquehanna to Lake Ontario. A canal of sixteen miles will connect the Ohio with the Susquehannah, by a cut from Poplar run branch of the Junia a to the Conemaugh a branch of the Alleghany. A boat communication can be made between Lake Erie, and the Susquehanna with 30 miles of canal only. Now all these improvements are calculated to benefit Philadelphia and Baltimore and in going over the distances between Philadelphia and the great western states we shall find that Philadelphia is nearer than New York. From New York to St. Louis, by the way of Albany, Detroit, Michillimacinac, and the river Illinois, the distance is 1745 miles, by the way of Newburg, Hamilton, Pittsburg, and the River Ohio, 1725 miles. From Philadelphia to St. Louis, by Pittsburg and the Ohio, 1426 miles. It is two hundred miles from Lake Erie to the ocean by the river St. Lawrence, to the city of New York, by the Canal, 150 miles, to New Orleans 2300 miles, and to Philadelphia by the circuitous route of Pittsburgh, 418 miles. It is 2150 miles from Pittsburg to the ocean, by the Ohio and Mississippi; by lake Le Bœuf to New York, 700 miles—by lake Erie, 790 miles; and to Philadelphia by the turnpike road, 282 miles.

PUBLIC THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

After the interchange of two letters on each side, the first of which, (dated July 2d,) coming from the Rev. Mr. M'Calla, and proposing a public debate, which, being accepted by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, led to a meeting of the parties, when the following articles were mutually agreed upon:

Rules of Conference adopted and signed this eighth day of July, 1824, in the City of Philadelphia, by Abner Kneeland, and W. L. M'Calla.

(DUPLICATES GIVEN TO THE PARTIES.)

1. The proposition for discussion shall be as follows, viz:—Is the punishment of the wicked absolutely eternal?—or is it only a temporal punishment in this world, for their good, and to be succeeded by eternal happiness after death?

2. Each speaker shall be entitled to an alternate address of thirty minutes, unless the other party waive his right.

3. The discussion to be moderated by three men, each of the parties choosing one, and these two a third, who shall be considered the president of the bench.

4. The discussion shall (God willing) commence on the 13th inst. at half past 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue, if necessary, until noon. It shall, if necessary, be resumed at 4 o'clock, and continue until half past 6, P. M. and continue from day to day until both parties shall be satisfied.

5. The debate shall be opened and closed by one party in the forenoon, and another in the afternoon, and in case of a continuance, the party who relinquishes this privilege in the morning of the first day, shall, if requiring it, enjoy it on the morning of the second; and so on.

6. The Conference to be held at the Universalist Church, in Lombard street, and adjourned by mutual consent to some other suitable place.

W. L. M'CALLA,
A. KNEELAND.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers,

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Cape Island Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken the pleasant establishment formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, and fitted it up in a genteel manner for the reception of those who will favour him with their company. He has likewise selected the most choice liquors that can be procured in Philadelphia for the bar, and will furnish his table and house with the best the country will afford. With his attention and inclination to please, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

JOSEPH B HUGHES.

Cape Island, July 3, 1824. July 10—6w

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a super royal PRINTING PRESS, with iron bedding, and in good working order. Would suit a newspaper printer, and will be sold cheap. Also,

One font Nonpareil Type, in good order. One font Brevier. One font Long Primer, one third worn. One font Small Pica, nearly new. One font of English. One font of Great Primer, and other materials.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 53 Market street, Philadelphia. July 10—tf

SECOND EDITION.

The Select and Common Councils have appointed a joint committee of six members to report what arrangements are proper for the reception of Gen LA FAYETTE, on his arrival in this city, if he should carry into effect his intention to visit the United States.

On the 22d May, in London, at an auction of pictures, a landscape by Salvator Rosa was purchased by Earl Grosvenor for the sum of two thousand one hundred guineas.

The Bank of Baton Rouge was robbed on the night preceding the 6th of June, of a sum of $25,000. A reward of $1000 is offered for the detection of the robbers.

Watermelons were plenty at Augusta, S. C. as early as the 26th of last month.

Two persons, a man and a woman, have the present week been found dead in the streets of Baltimore. Their deaths were the result of intemperance.

The flights of pigeons that have lately passed over Montreal, have been innumerable. They have been killed in great numbers from the roofs of the houses in the St Lawrence Suburbs, and even struck down by cudgels in the streets.

From France.—The packet ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st of June.

Captain Robinson informs, that General LA FAYETTE was to have embarked in the Bayard, but he could not get ready in time; he will take passage for New-York (or Boston, if a suitable vessel can be obtained,) with his son George Washington La Fayette, about the 1st of July.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 3. Brig John, Leland, from St. Andrews, 15 days. Plaster.
Brig Mary, Selby Havana via Lazaretto, Sugars
6. Schr. Macdonough, Copeland St. Thomas, 12 days sugar.
Schr. Dart, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Cocoa, Coffee, &c.
Schr. Independence, Haines, St Johns, N. B. 11 days, Plaster, and 27 Pas engers.
Schr. Harriett, Richardson, Eastport, 14 d Plaster & 20 do.
Brig Cora Porter, Bankland, St Croix, 18 days Sugar, &c.
Brig Flora, Hutchinson, Trinidad 28 days Sugar.
7 Ship Concordia Willis, New-Orleans, 22 days Cotton.
Brig Pilot, Wing, Trinidad, 17 days, Sugar.
Brig Eveline, Nunez Maracaibo 17 days. Coffee, Cocoa, &c.
Schr. Mariner, Lewis, St Johns P. R. 12 days, Coffee, Sugar.
Schr. Charlotte Cooley, Mason, New Orleans, 23 days, Sugar.
8. Schr. Maria, Price St. Jago, via Lazaretto, Sugar
Brig Hercules Harding, New-Orleans, 2 days Tobacco & Lead
9. Brig Bella, Rae, Havana, via quarantine, Sugar, Coffee &c.

CLEARED,

July 3. Ship Manchester, Wallace, Liverpool.
Ship Governor Hawkins, Denton, South America.
Ship Carolinian Heres, Charleston.
Brig Constantine, Abbott West Indies.
Brig La Fayette Saunders, Brazils.
Brig Betsey, Keezer, Kingston, (Jam.)
Brig Amelia, Reyergam, Antwerp.
6. Brig Mary Beckett, Sundgren, Gibraltar.
7 Schr. Pegasus, Simmons, Matanzas.
Schr. Zante & Tester Knight, Halifax.
Schr. Homer & Avery, Clark, St. Thomas.
8. Ship Bingham, Fleming, Gibraltar.
Brig Lawrence, Gifford, Antigua.
Schr. Woolwich, Sutton, Halifax.
9. Schr. R. G. Seymour, Dickenson, St. Domingo.

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult in this city, Mr. RICHARD MILLESON, jun. to Miss ELIZABETH BALDWIN, both of Westbankland, Chester county.

On Saturday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ely, FREDERICK YERLY, to Miss MARGARAT M'CLEMMONS, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening the 6th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. JOHN J. WRIGHT, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. John E. Biddle all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by Elder Frederick Plumer, Mr. ISAAC OAKFORD, jun. to Miss ANGELINE SMITH, both of Delaware county.

On Friday evening, the 2d inst by the Rev. Thomas Busch, Mr GEORGE EDWARDS, to Miss ANN JERMAN, both of this city.

On Monday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, at Hamilton Ville, Mr. ROBERT BROWN, to Miss ELIZABETH GIBSON, all of Buckley, Philadelphia county.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening the 6th inst. Mr. JAMES BARTRAM, of Kingsessing, aged 95.

On the 6th inst. near Haddonfield, N. J. EMELINE, aged 14, daughter of John Stewart, formerly of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. MARY M'GAUREY, wife of Richard M'Gauley aged 50.

On Saturday afternoon last, in the 47th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH CORNWELL.

On the 3d inst. aged 17, CATHARINE, the wife of Joseph Sanderson, keeper of the Merchants' Coffee House.

On the evening of the 3d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH DARRAH, widow of James Darrah late of this city, aged 73.

On the morning of the 2d inst. after short but severe illness, SARAH R. BOLEY, daughter of Frederick Boley.

On the 3d instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY BAKER, widow of Conrad Baker, deceased aged 70.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. Mrs. SARAH TEESE, wife of Bernard C. Teese, aged 24.

On the 2nd ult at Moumbelly, N. J. Mr. WILLIAM INNES, long known in Philadelphia for his worth and piety.

On the 9th inst. at Abington, BENJAMIN BRYAN, a much respected member of the Society of Friends.

In Benson, N. Y. on the 7th ult. Mr. JOSIAH NICHOLS, aged 65. Mr. N. died universally respected and beloved.—He endured a protracted illness with Christian fortitude. He adorned his faith by a well ordered life. This supported him under affliction and enabled him to meet death with confidence. He died as he had lived for years, a firm believer in Universal Salvation. His worthy consort is dear to Rev. A. Kneeland of this city.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	40	48	88
New York,	41	33	73
Baltimore,	20	14	34

KIMBERTON STAGE,

WILL leave the Green Tree Tavern, North Fourth street, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week during the heat of the weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at the Buck, Jos. Miller's; dine at William Rogers's, Kimberton, and proceed to the YELLOW SPRINGS in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference.

JOHN L. YOUNG,
7 mo. 10, 1824—6t JAMES BONES.

SEA BATHING.

Tuckerton & Philadelphia Stages,

OLD LINE—Will commence running through the route in a day, on the 5th July, four times a week, as follows: Leaves Tuckerton every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, about sunrise, and arrives at Camden in good time to cross to the city on the same days.

Returning, leaves Fish's Ferry, south side of Market street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Tuckerton the same day.

Fare through the route 2 dollars 50 cents, and the usual allowance of baggage. For seats apply at Fish's Ferry, and William K. Mason's, Tuckerton.

ISAAC JENKINS, JOHN MULLINER.
CHARLES ROSE, CORNELIUS KELLY.

June 21, 1824. July 10—3t

LOST last week A SMALL DOG. He is about 14 years old, had on a Leather Collar with Bells; his fore legs are very crooked; he is white, with a few gray spots, and is rather a circular looking animal. Any person returning him will be suitably rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner, at No. 80 North Eighth street.

July 10—1t

LOST—A fine ten strand Gold Curb Watch Chain; the finder of which will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

July 10—1t

Will be published on Wednesday next,

AT this Office, 'ITINERANT SKETCHES,' a series of Tales from the Saturday Evening Post; a miniature volume of 96 pages, price 25 Cents. Also for Sale 'THE CASKET, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment,' recently published. The above books may also be obtained at the following places:

John Mortimer's Bookstore,	No. 74 South Second Street,
Samuel Hasse's	Do.	170 South Second street,
Isaac Pugh's,	Do.	S. E. corner Race & Third.
Shubrach Taylor's	Do.	384 North Second Street.
Marot & Walter's	Do.	87 Market Street.
Joseph G. Auner's	Do.	313 Market Street.

David Clarke's Book bindery, over 171 Market street,
Richard Jourdan, Druggist, N.W. corner of 2d & Chestnut.

John C. Kinman & Thos. W. Newton,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Manufacturers and the public in general, that they have commenced the business of Turning and Machine Making, in all its various branches, at the North West corner of Dock and Walnut streets; where they hope, by a strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Turning in Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory Wood, Turning Lathes, patent and plain, Carriage and Gig Axles, Bilged Balls, Morocco Rollers, Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Jewellers' Mills, Pin and Wheel Brasses Mouldings, Silver Turning Mill Spindles, Saw Mill Cranks, Slide Gudgeons, and heavy Turning of all kinds.

N. B. Patterns from the Manufacturers, for Wood, Iron or Brass Work, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

July 10—1t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the New Monthly Magazine

PATENT BROWN STOUT.

A Brewer in a country town
  Had got a monstrous reputation;
No other beer but his went down—
  The hosts of the surrounding station,
Carving his name upon their mugs,
  And painting it on every shutter;
And though some envious folks would utter
Hints, that its flavor came from drugs,
Others maintain'd 'twas no such matter,
  But owing to his monstrous vat,
  At least as corpulent as that
At Heidelberg—and some said fatter.

His foreman was a lusty black,
  An honest fellow;
But one who had an ugly knack
Of tasting samples as he brewed,
  Till he was stupified and mellow.
One day in his topheavy mood,
  Having to cross the vat aforesaid,
(Just when with boiling beer supplied,)
  O'ercome with giddiness and qualms, he
  Reel'd—fell in—and nothing more said,
But in his favorite liquor died,
  Like Clarence in his butt of Malmsey.

In all directions round about
  The negro absentee was sought,
  But as no human nodule thought
That our fat Black was now Brown Stout,
They settled that the rogue had left
The place for debt, or crime, or theft.

Meanwhile the beer was day by day
  Drawn into casks and sent away,
Until the lees flow'd thick and thicker.
When lo! outstretched upon the ground,
Once more their missing friend they found,
  As they had often done—in liquor.

See, cried the moralizing master,
  I always knew the fellow drank hard,
And prophesied some sad disaster;
His fate should other tipplers strike,
Poor Mungo! there he welters, like
  A toast at bottom of a tankard!

Next morn a publican, whose tap
  Had help'd to drain the vat so dry,
Not having heard of the mishap,
  Came to demand a fresh supply;
Protesting loudly that the last
All previous specimens surpass'd,
Possessing a much richer *gusto*
Than formerly it ever used to,
And begging as a special favour
Some more of the exact same flavour.

Zounds! cried the Brewer, that's a task
More difficult to grant than ask.—
Most gladly would I give the smack
  Of the last beer to the ensuing,
But where am I to find a Black,
  And boil him down at every brewing?

Answers to the Conundrums which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of the 29th June.

1. Bel-fast. 2. New-ry. 3. Live-r-pool. 4. Lo-[ad]-n-don. 5. Ba-[re]-th. 6. Grave-s-end.—7. Harrow-gate. 8. Port-s-mouth. 9. D-[r]over. 10. Brig-h-ton. 11. Es-[ther]-sex.

BOLINGBROKE'S CLARA.

Among the ballad singers in chief repute during the time of Swift, Bolingbroke, Gay, Steele, &c. (when as yet that tuneful tribe stood high in estimation) there was a young creature now known to the world by no other title than Clara, who drew much attention at this time by the sweetness and pathos of her tones. She was the original singer of Black Eyed Susan, and one or two songs which were afterwards introduced into the Beggars' Opera. But her recommendation to particular notice was the circumstance of her having for many years been the object of Lord Bolingbroke's enthusiastic affection. The poor girl strayed for some time, during which his Lordship had not seen her; and it was after that interval that having met her, he addressed to her the tender lines, beginning—

"Dear thoughtless Clara, to my verse attend;
  Believe for once the lover and the friend.
And concludes thus,—
  "To virtue thus and to thyself restored,
  By all admired, by one alone adored;
  Be to thy Harry kind and true,
  And live for him who more than died for you!"

A series of calamities totally ruined her vocal powers, and she afterwards subsisted by the sale of oranges, at the Court of Requests.—*Man of Letters.*

The Brave Mutually Panic Struck.

At the battle of the Cowpens, January 17, 1781, a party of the British cavalry retreated with such expedition, that they lost their way, and encountered a party of the American cavalry of nearly the same strength. Each advanced at a full trot, threatening mutual destruction. They drew up at the distance of ten paces, and dared each other to advance. Both were paralyzed, and not a man moved. Cornet Paterson, of the 17th light dragoons, (a troop of which was attached to Tarleton's legion,) coming up at that moment, and indignant at seeing such backwardness in the troop, penetrated the ranks, dashed at colonel Washington, who commanded the Americans, and in the act of making a stroke at him, was cut down by the colonel's orderly sergeant.

Mr. Garrick, was once applied to by an eccentric Scotchman, to introduce a production of his on the stage. This Scotchman was such a good humoured fellow that he was called "honest Johnny M'Cree." Johnny wrote four acts of a tragedy, which he shewed to Mr. Garrick, who dissuaded him from finishing it, telling him that his talent did not lie that way: so Johnny abandoned the tragedy and set about writing a comedy. When this was finished he showed it to Mr. Garrick, who found it to be still more exceptionable than the tragedy, and of course could not be persuaded to bring it forward on the stage. This surprized poor Johnny and he remonstrated.—"Nay, now, David, says Johnny, did you not tell me that my talents did not lie in tragedy?" "Yes, replied Garrick, but I did not tell you they lay in comedy." "Then, (exclaimed Johnny,) gin they dinna lie there, where the de'il dinna they lie, mon?"

A gentleman waiting in the anti-chamber at the Exeter Concert-room, not long since, inquired of the attendant what was the nature of the performances, adding that he supposed they were *miscellaneous*; to which the other immediately, replied, "No, sir, I don't think *she* is here; but there's Miss Holdaway and Miss George, and several other excellent singers."—*Taunton (Eng.) Courier.*

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

A circumstance of a very interesting and affecting kind, occurred some time since, in one of the Greek Isles. A number of the Islanders, terrified at the approach of a Turkish force, hurried on board a large boat, and pushed off from the land. The wife of one of them, a young woman of uncommon loveliness, seeing her husband departing, stood on the shore, stretching out her hands towards the boat, and imploring, in the most moving terms, to be taken on board. The Greek saw it without concern or pity, and without aiding her escape, bade his companions hasten their flight. This unfortunate woman, left unprotected in the midst of her enemies, struggled through scenes of difficulty and danger, of insult and suffering, till her failing health and strength, with a heart broken by sorrow, brought her to her death-bed. She never had heard from her husband—and when wandering amongst the mountains, or lying hid in some wretched habitation, or compelled to urge her flight, amidst cruel fatigues, her affections for him, and the hope of meeting again, bore up her courage through all. He came at last, when the enemy had retreated, and the Greeks had sought their homes again; and learning her situation, was touched with the deepest remorse.—But all hope of life was then extinguished—her spirit had been tried to the utmost; love had changed to aversion, and she refused to see or forgive him. There is at times, in the character of a Greek woman, as more than one occasion occurred of observing, a strength and sternness that is remarkable. Her sister and relations were standing round her bed; and never in the days of her health and love did she look so touchingly beautiful as then; her fine dark eyes were turned on them with a look, as if she mourned not to die, but still felt deeply her wrongs; the natural paleness of her cheek was crimsoned with a hectic hue, and the rich tresses of her black hair fell dishevelled by her side. Her friends, with tears, entreated her to speak to and forgive her husband; but she turned her face to the wall, and waved her hand for him to be gone. Soon the last pang came over her, and then affection conquered;—she turned suddenly round, raised a look of forgiveness to him, placed her hand in his, and died.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Recipes to destroy Insects on Plants.—Tie up some flour of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swansdown puff, or even by a dredging box.

Fresh assurances have repeatedly been received of the powerful influence of sulphur against the whole tribe of insects and worms which infest and pray on vegetables. Sulphur has also been found to promote the health of plants, on which it was sprinkled; and that peach trees in particular, were remarkably improved by it and seemed to absorb it. It has been likewise observed, that the verdure and other healthful appearances, were perceptibly increased, for the quantity of new shoots and leaves formed subsequently to the operation, and having no sulphur on their surfaces, served as a kind of comparative index, and pointed out distinctly the accumulation of health.

To remove Flowers and Herbs in the Summer.—If you have occasion to transplant in the summer season, let it be in the evening, after the heat has passed; plant and water the same immediately, and there will be no danger from the heat the next day; but be careful in digging up the earth you do not break any of the young shoots, as the sap exudes out of the same, to the great danger of the plants.

FARE REDUCED.

Only Three Dollars for a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union Steam Boat line, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, Capt. Sutton, will leave the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown take Coaches immediately on to New Brunswick, and from thence in the new and elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only 3 dollars.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 30 South Third Street, No. 10 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

N. B.—The engines of the above boats are on Bolton & Watts' plan, *low pressure.* june 12—tf

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

No. 63 UNION STREET, near Third.

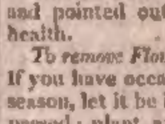
MR. and Mrs. GOAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that they have limited their Young Ladies apartment to thirty pupils; five more can be received to complete the number. In it are taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes and Maps, Book-keeping, History, both ancient and modern, &c. with every kind of useful and fashionable needlework. Pupils have the use of Maps, Globes, and Histories in the apartment without any extra charge. No charge for tuition during vacation.

Young Gentlemen's apartment.

Mr. DAVID HUTTON will take charge of this apartment on the 8th inst.—It is hoped Mr. Hutton will give general satisfaction; he has been highly recommended for his abilities and moral character. may 1—3m*

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 55 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street Philadelphia: where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

TAVERN TO LET,

IN one of the public thorough-fares in the city, in good business; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For particulars enquire at No. 130 South Second street. may 29—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Philadelphia made Boots,				dols. 4 00	to 4 50
Do.	do.	do.		3 50	3 75
Do.	do.	do.	Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do.	do.	Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do.	coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,				87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes,	do.			87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.				62 1-2	1 75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,				1 00	1 12 1-2
Do	do.	Bootheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do.	Morocco	Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do.	Bootheels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do.	do.	3d quality,		50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,				87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.	do.			75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 228, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,		4,00	a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes, 1,50	a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes, 1,25	a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do. 1,50	a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do. 1,00	a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do. 1,00	a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality, 1,00	a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do. 87	a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do. 62	a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,		1,00	a 1,12
Do. Morocco	do.	Heels and trimmed, 1,00	a 1,12
Do.	do.	do. Spring Heels, 90	a 1,00
Do.	do	Boots Trimmed, 1,62	a 1,75
Do. Leather	do.		1,12 a 1,37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,		1,12	a 1,25
Do.	do.	do. with Heels, 1,25	a 1,50
Do. Leather	do.	do. 87	a 1,25
Do.	do.	Pumps, 75	a 1,00
Misses' Morocco	do.	62	a 75
Do. Valencia	do.	75	a 87
Do. Leather	do.	50	a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,		37	a 62
Do. Leather	do.	37	a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A General Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

PHILADELPHIA THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,

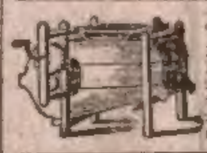
No. 53 NORTH SECOND-STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies of this City, that they have opened the above Store, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and Linen Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kind—Sewing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Rug do. and Worsted, Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in families; also, a variety of Fancy Articles, Gimps, Frogs, Buttons, Cords and other Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.

june 5—3m



J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fans and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy,* or cutaneous *Eruptions,* or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *disease and Liver,* Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th,* 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMEN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 16, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1823."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 7 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John H. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Prite, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price 1 dollars 50 cents per bottle, or 36 dollars per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [18—tf

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twelfth day of June, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, BENJAMIN CARR, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

CARR'S CANZONETTS, O P. 24. In six numbers: No. 1. Noah's dove—No. 2. The Goodnight—No. 3. The Minstrel Knight—No. 4. The Fire Fly—No. 5. The Sea of Sura—No. 6. Theo Dithal Guardian.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act entitled, "an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

June 19—4w

SHORT-HAND.—This very useful art taught in Six lessons (1 hour each.) Any gentleman can call at any time and subscribe to join the class, or be taught separate. Terms, 2 Dollars if in the Class, or Five Dollars separate, in advance. T. T. AZPELL, No. 42 north 4th street, below Arch. 3m

WILLIAM R. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARBER, Copper-plate printer, No. 122 south Second st. Has Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 164 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 42 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 38 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS'S low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library & General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second st. keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—6

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

DR. EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race st. to No. 101 N. Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Rancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be accommodated with board & tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Kimber & Sharpless, 93 Market.

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—6

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—6

STAGE Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE & KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth st. above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs operations on the teeth on moderate terms—in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—1*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 103 Vine street.—3

CHAS. F. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 165 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 53 S. 4th st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 153 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 118 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 36 North Eighth street.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market st. above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNEY,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 69 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 18—1y

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons,* whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations *or references,* will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 20—tf

J. S. RUSSELL, No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

Columbus Beneficial Society.

THE Young Men of the City and County of Philadelphia desirous of becoming Members of the above Institution, are requested to meet the Electing Committee, at C. Baker's, sign of General Jackson, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, or call on either of the undersigned, who compose the Electing Committee.—B. Reet, No. 22 Carter's Alley; Jacob R. Clark, No. 281 Cherry street; Andrew Sager, North Third, above Brown street; George Prager, Market street; Jacob Welsh, corner of Vine and Twelfth; Chalkly Baker, No. 264 Race street; Collins Peck, No. 97 Cherry street.

july 3—1t

Sea Bathing and Boarding.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other places, for the liberal encouragement he has had from them for several years past. He still continues to keep that large and commodious house in Tuckerton, the Union Hotel, which is pleasantly situated at the corner of Front and Green streets. It is well calculated for company, and he hopes by attention to business, to make those who may favour him with their custom comfortable in their visit to the Sea Shore.

WILLIAM K. MASON.

N. B. He is provided with the best of Assistants, Provisions and Liquors. There is good ferry-boats running every day to the Beaches, where will be found excellent accommodations.

Tuckerton, June 28, 1824. [july 3—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 28th of October next.

Thirteenth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5072	do	6	is	36432

Tickets and Shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Where have recently been sold, 3 prizes of 20,000 dollars, 1 of 8000, and prizes of 1000, of 500, and an immense number of 1,000, together amounting to upwards of

100,000 DOLLARS.

The Cash, as usual, will be advanced for Prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. july 3—tf

Elegant Piano Fortes and Organs.

LOUD & BROTHERS, Piano Forte Manufacturers, No. 361 Market Street, have finished and for sale Elegant Piano Fortes of warranted workmanship and superior tones, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants in want of the above, will find it their interest by examining them.

Also, for sale, an excellent ORGAN of five stops, very fine tone, and made by one of the best makers in the country; and is suitable for either a church or chamber.

june 26—3t

A TEACHER,

WHO has been engaged in teaching the various branches of English Education, as well as the French Language, and who has been employed in a Seminary of the first respectability, wishes a situation either as Usher in a School, or as private Teacher in a family. He would have no objection to an engagement in the Country within a few miles of the city. Any person in want of a Teacher and wishing further information, by communicating the same directed to J. D. No. 73 Locust street, will meet with immediate attention. june 26—3t

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

P. CANFIELD

AGAIN tenders his sincere acknowledgements to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the 12th class of the Union Canal Lottery, and respectfully solicits a continuation of it in the following scheme, which is arranged on pure mathematical principles, as were its predecessors. The perfect fairness of this system of lottery towards adventurers, the low price of tickets, and the small number o them in the 12th class together with the very short period to elapse before its determination, should command the immediate patronage of the public to the present scheme, independent of aiding the highly important object for which these lotteries were granted, which it is presumed will ever meet cheerfully and readily meet with all that attention and support, from a munificent public, which it truly merits.

Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Tickets and shares will be sold at the scheme price, five dollars, until the 1st of July, inclusive.

Packages of nine tickets, embracing the 27 combinations and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to draw at least the nett sum of 20 dollars and 40 cents, may also be had at the same rate; but should adventurers prefer purchasing packages by certificate, and leave the tickets in deposit for the 20 dollars and 40 cents, they will be accommodated, and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets, will be 24 dollars and 60 cents.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5072	do	6	is	30432
6914 Prizes.				$87,750

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. june 26—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, porting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

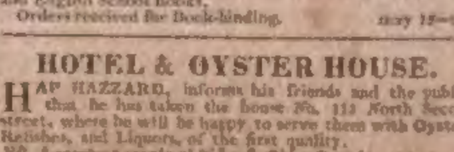
feb 28—tf CHARLES F. LISLE.

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m



THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester, Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday Wednesday and Friday, at Seven in the morning.

All Baggage at the Owners' risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

June 19—3m. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Sprue street.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at subscription prices, as above. Also, the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Knight, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases exactly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.